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YOUR SUMMER VACATION.

If you take one you will want to keep in touch with home. The best way to do this is to have the Journal mailed to you. Leave your order before starting. We will change the adcress as often as you desire.

It will take more than \$2,000,000 to repair the damage that has been done in America by the introduction of "yellow journal-

The plot thickens in the Levant. It looks very much as if Russia is of the opinion that this is the best opportunity she is likely to have for another try at Constantinople and the Dardanelles

If the Labor day committee shall succeed in its plan of having a joint debate between Mr. Parry and Mr. Gompers it wi have that collision of engines at the fair grounds last year beaten several miles as an attraction

Down-East people who think the financial un rises and sets in Wall street would be surprised if they knew how little the recent flurry in the stock market affected things "out West." The trouble with them is they cannot understand

As the reorganized Democracy is considering none but Eastern candidates for next year, perhaps the unorganized wing of the party had better nominate Hon. William J. Bryan and the Hon. John W. Kern. They seem to be affiliating wonderfully

The mayor of Hammond defeated th aloon keepers on the license question very easily, but when he attempts to change the course of the social tendency against early marriages on the part of working people he is undertaking a fairly large contract.

One Democrat has been found who is wil ng te mention another as a possible candidate for Governor, but no Democrat has yet appeared that yearns for the nomina tion. There is not much glory in paying a campaign assessment and receiving nothing but a few condolences after election.

green of water as a protection against the most effective known. Nothing will knock out the hot spirit of a mob any more quickly than a drenching lose of cold water.

Unless the Turkish fortifications about Constantinople have failen into which is not likely, it is difficult to see how the Russian fleet could make a very great mpression on them. The American ships did not succeed in accomplishing much gainst the land batteries of Santiago, and they were in miserable condition.

Now, if ever, is the time for the city to obtain a system of boulevards within conable distance of the center of urban life. Few, if any, have had better natural pportunit as than are afforded here along the banks of Fall creek and Pleasant run, ard in a very few years the property along these streams would be too high-priced for consideration.

This would be a very opportune time for Mr. Bryan to deliver that once famous lecture of the silverites on the "community of interest" between wheat and silver with the chart showing that the price of the two moved up and down in unison. With wheat up to a dollar and silver down to forty-three cents this chart might look omewhat out of tune just now.

Stuyvesant Fish, president of the Ill cols Central Railway, thinks railroad mergers are as inevitable an evolution of the laws of trade and competition as trusts are, and that it is useless to try to stop them. He says they are aimed to secure "The right way to do." inks. "is to let the railroads consolidate r merge all they want to, then let cople look after the tariff rates and taxtion." The fact that merging has cing on ever since railroads were started nd that rates have steadily decreased gives se confirmation to Mr. Fish's views.

In a recent interview with an American seneper correspondent President Diaz.

had not been decided just what course would be pursued, "but it is certain that within the next twelve months a monetary system, which will have the effect of making the standards of value in the republic uniform, will be adopted." Senor Limantour, Mexican minister of finance, is now in Europe co-operating with the international commission in bringing about a fixed standard and will lay his plan before the next Mexican Congress. Its success is matter of prime importance to Americans doing business in Mexico.

THE PROPOSED FRANCHISE. The projectors of the Chicago, Logansport & Indianapolis Railroad declare they will not accept the franchise offered by the mayor and the Board of Public Works. The Journal hopes this information may prove correct. The offering of a franfor more railroad tracks grade was a mistake, and if it accepted the city will have a long time in which to regret it, before the tracks are elevated or any other arrangement made for eliminating the grade crossing. The clause regarding the grade crossing cannot amount to anything if drawn on the basis described-that is, an agreement to do this, "whenever a comprehensive plan for elevation or depression of the tracks of other roads is enforced." Of course it will. The other roads will not do away with the grade crossing until the city has the power to compel them to do so and exercises this power; and, of course, this would cover the new road as well as the old ones. Such a clause in the franchise contract would be merely childish waste of words.

Here is the opportunity of the city to drive in the entering wedge for abolishing grade crossings. The Indianapolis franchise is all-important to the company. Without it the road will not be built. The proposed road cannot get along without the city. but the city could get along without the road very comfortably; and therefore has the position of vantage in the bargaining. Whether the new road is to be a part of the Pennsylvania or of the Rock Island system, or of some other system is not that there is a well organized system behind it, and a difference of a few years in track elevation would not be an insurmountable obstacle.

There are no two opinions on the desirability of eliminating the grade crossing. The only difficulty is the lack of power on the part of the city, or, at least, that is what the city authorities have claimed whenever the question was urged. But here is a case where the city's power to make terms is absolute. That power should not be thrown away.

A PANAMA POSSIBILITY.

The petitions of the municipalities of the Isthmus of Panama to the Colombian Congress may have a deeper significance than appears on the face of things. Taken in connection with the remark accredited to Senator Cullom a few days ago to the effect that we may deal with Panama, whether Colombia assents or not, the move appears ominous/of possible changes in the map of the western hemisphere that would be of large importance just now. It is an open secret that the members of the Congress at Bogota that are blocking the ratification of the canal treaty are guided in their actions largely by personal cupiditya desire to make a good thing for them-

selves out of the proposition. To the people of the isthmus the canal means everything. With it their property becomes of considerable value and their towns grow to large importance. Without it they have the prospect of relapse to the somnolent obscurity that ruled before the French began work on the canal. It is a matter of commercial life or death. With their penchant for revolutions it does not require much of a prophet to foresee that with impossible amendments the municipalities that have sent in the petitions would in all probability organize a revolution and set up a government of their own. the United States would be sorely tempted to recognize the new commonwealth and open negotiations with it for digging the canal on the terms proposed to Colombia. Were any European power in our position The Lafayette sheriff is wise in his gen- over the new state. The rejection of the treaty yesterday by the Colombian Senate will not, it is to be hoped, end the matter

so far as that government is concerned

President Marroquin will doubtless find

way to again get it before the Senate, and ts adoption may then be secured. SCHOOLS OF JOURNALISM. The projected school of journalism which by the gift of Mr. Pulitzer, is to be made department of Columbia University, will t is evident, open when all is ready with great flourish of trumpets, but its practical value will remain to be proved. Even its founder, it would seem, has not entire confidence in its success, since he provides that "if" it is in successful operation at the end of three years he will double the endowment. His obvious doubt Schools of journalism on a small scale have been established before, some times in connection with colleges, some times as independent ventures, but it is not on record that any of their patrons ever made a mark in real journalism, or was able to enter newspaper work full-fledged and without the customary apprenticeship of the beginner. The scale of instruction laid out by President Eliot, who is not newspaper man, is very comprehensive, but when his suggestions are analyzed good many of them appear of little im-Apparently, Mr. Eliot the attaches of the circulation, advertising and general business departments as journalists, else why should he advise instruction in these lines? But of what service will be lectures on the financiering of a newspaper to young men who have yet to learn the first principles of the business? Or of what profit to know the exact functions of a publisher until they shall be employed by one? And what good will to go into the administrative methods theory, when, in fact, no two newspapers are operated on precisely the same plan?

It will be noticed, too, that a part of the proposed course is "a reinforcement of existing departments of instruction, namely, English, history, geography and political science." As a previous collegiate course

As well try to learn the mercantile busi

colleges to imply that graduates of such institutions are not as well equipped for newspaper work, so far as these things go, as they would be in a special journalistic course. As a matter of fact, the average college graduate is not able to write good newspaper English-which is the best English that gets into print, by the way-nervous, forceful, concise. On the contrary, his style is likely either to be muddy or sophomoric, and he finds it necessary to make it over entirely when he tries to reporting. But he ought to have had better style; for if college education falls short elsewhere it should not fail to qualify the student to express himself simply, clearly and correctly in his native tongue. Many college graduates are now doing newspaper work, and the workers who are not college men are fairly sure to be products of the high schools, so that the newspaper English not of the best, and so frequently and justly criticised by purists is the outcome of the best educational advantages to be obtained. If the Pulitzer school can in two years equip its students with a good working newspaper style it will accomplish much, but it will be doing what should be done elsewhere. Other features of the projected course are useful; indeed, no bit of learning of whatever sort that can be acquired by the would-be newspaper man is undesirable, for somewhere in his experience he will find it of value. The question is, given the newspaper instinct, which is a thing not to be gained in schools, will the theoretical training he will get in two years equal the education he would gain in actual service? And when he has completed his college course will he be willing to begin on the lowest round of the newspaper ladder, or will he expect to mount to one of the higher rungs at the

start? It is not intended to imply in this questioning of the utility of the Pulitzer scheme that the newspaper man does not need the equipment of schools. On the contrary, he needs the broadest education obtainable. Having secured this all-around training it seems probable that he can better gain the technicalities of the newspaper profession material, further than that it is evident by actual practical experience than through a school course.

THE IRISH LAND ACT AND EMI-

GRATION. Hon. Bourke Cockran is of opinion that the end of Irish immigration to this country is in sight and he bases his opinion on the anticipated prosperity of Ireland under the new land act. Of the effects of the latter he takes a highly optimistic view. He thinks it insures the settlement of the Irish question and the establishment of practical home rule, which he believes is all that is necessary to insure the prosperity of the people. He says:

I predict a wonderful future for Ireland. It will become a nation of cities and gardens instead of bogs and poverty. Emigration to America will be stopped. husky young men and the strong, rosy cheeked lassies will not have to leave their homes now to earn a living. They will stay in Ireland, marry and settle down on the farms the new bill will enable them to buy. No more will the grasping landlords allowed to squeeze the last drop of blood out of the people. They will be able to save the exorbitant interest moneys the landlords formerly exacted and in a few years will be the owners of their tenancies instead of merely serfs. As an earning proposition the Irish are unequaled. As a working class they are away above any other nationality. Four Irishmen can do the work of eight Italians or of five or six Yankeees. Thus the Irish can and do earn more at labor than any other people. Working, earning and profiting for them-

selves why shall they not be among the leaders? They will, mark my words. Everybody will hope this rosy view of Ireland's future may be verified. She has been in hard lines for a long time and well deserves an era of prosperity. Ireland as a country is one of the most fertile on the globe; Irishmen are good farmers and in they can be relieved of an oppressive and impoverishing landlord system and become the owners of the land instead of serfs they will have something to live and work for if the treaty is rejected or loaded down and may become a prosperous people. In that event Mr. Cockran's prediction that emigration to the United States will be stopped will doubtless be realized, at least to a large degree. Notwithstanding the If this should occur the government of large emigration that has taken place in the last fifty years Ireland still has population amply sufficient to restore the island to prosperity. Census statistics show that from 1821 to 1850 the number of Irish emigrants to the United States was 1.038.824: it would undoubtedly seek to foment such from 1851 to 1860 it was 914,119; from 1861 to a revolution and establish a protectorate 1870 it was 435,778; from 1871 to 1880 it was 436.871; from 1881 to 1890 it was 655,482; from 1891 to 1900 it was 390,179, making a grand total of 3.871.253. Ireland contributed more than two-fifths of all foreign emigrants to the United States from 1821 to 1850; more than one-third of all from 1851 to 1860, and very nearly one-fifth of all from 1861 to 1870. Since then Irish immigration has fallen off somewhat, though it was greater during the decade from 1881 to 1890 than in any previous one. Without doubt the population of the island has been greatly kept down by this large emigration. 1841 the population was 8,196,597 and by 1845 it had reached nearly 9,000,000. The failure of the potato crop that year and the consequent famine caused an enormous increase of the death rate and gave a new impetus to emigration. By March, 1851, when the British census was taken, the population of Ireland by the same ratio of increase as held in England and Wales would have been 9,018,799, instead of which it was 6,552,385. By the census of 1901 it was 4.456.546, or 3.740,000 less than it was sixty years ago. Thus it is evident that Irish emigration to the United States has had a marked influence on both countries, contributing materially to depopulating and impoverishing one and to increasing the population and prosperity of the other. If the new land act brings contentment and prosperity to Ireland that country will be greatly the gainer by the arrested tide emigration, and the number of Irish-born citizens of this country will undergo a rapid diminution.

President Roosevelt's address on Sunday before a Roman Catholic society illustrated his own catholicity. The President finds good in all forms of religion, clinging to essentials and discarding nonessentials, and is equally at home addressing a Protestant or a Catholic audience. Himself a member and regular attendant of the Dutch Reformed Church he mentioned in his address that a number of years ago he headed the list of contributors for the erection of Catholic church at Oyster Bay.

The ruffianly conduct of a negro at Union Station on Sunday leads the local a stable basis. He said that as yet it struction will, of course, be necessary, but buke from the authorities." It should re- renomination. If Miers was

it is a reflection on the training given in | ceive not only earnest rebuke but severe | quoted in saying that he would not be a punishment, but why talk about "race hostility?" The laws are made for all alike, and a colored ruffian is no worse than a

> Chiropodists say that the high heeled shoes now worn by many women have caused a great increase in deformities of the feet and are productive of even more serious injuries. By throwing the body forward and placing it in an unnatural position for walking all ease of movement is destroyed and a strain is thrown on the spine that is apt to result in permanent injury. It is not the first time, however, that fashion has prescribed practices injurious to health.

THE HUMORISTS.

A Prize, Indeed.

New York Sun. Newlywed-Do you think you can help me Mrs. Newlywed-Oh, John, I never told you

before. I can do my own manicuring! No Matter to Him.

Mrs. Von Blumer-What are you going with those awful cigars? Von Blumer-I'm saving them for a friend of mine who has just become a Christian Scientist.

Gratified. Washington Star. "That historical novel of yours doesn't read

as if you had studied history much," said the "Thank you," said the author whom nothing disconcerts. "This is the first time you have given me credit for or ginality."

Schoolmarm Beacham.

There was once a school teacher named Beau And her pupils-didn't she teachamp? For when they were bad

She made them feel sad. If ever she happened to reachamp! -New York Commercial.

Life Insurance.

Brooklyn Life. Johnnie-Mother, say, that is all nonsense with he life insurance, isn't it? . Mother-My, what an idea, Johnnie, What makes you think so? Johnnie-Well, didn't Mr. Brown tell you the

A Matter of Environment.

Philadelphia Press. "Sir." began the beggar, approaching a promenader on Bongtong square, "I am in distress-" "Here's a nickel for you," said the promenader, proffering the coin.

"Pardon me," replied the beggar scornfully, but I cannot accept anything less than a dime on a fashionable street like this."

He Only Asked Once. Mr. Nextdoor (to little Willie, who has been invited in to dinner)-What part of the chicken will you have. Willie?

Willie (earnestly)-Some of the white meat. part of a wing, a piece of the second joint, some stuffing, the gizzard and some gravy, please Mamma made me promise not to ask to be served more than once.

GLEANINGS FROM STATE PRESS.

Hey? What's This?

Madison Courier. Mr. Peter Smith, of the Maine saloon and Mr. Martin Wade will accept our thanks

Good Start.

Owen County Journal. Our pike road begun this week with full force of good men, all starting with the fullest capacity of energy

John Was There.

Crown Point Register. John Babbitt was the only man at the picnic who dared enter in the contest for

for courtesies.

Foresters with big feet, and John was there with the goods. Should Try Cantrell Press. Rising Sun Reporter. WANTED-A position as special re-

porter on the staff of a large city paper by a person with keen detective ability. Address in care of Lock Box 117, Aurora, Ind. Russiaville Event.

Kokomo Tribune. Ed Martz, of Kokomo, and a beautiful young woman, whose name we did not learn took an early drive from that city Sunday morning and breakfasted at the Ammor

He Libated.

New Castle Press.

tions, Charlie.

Frank Hall, of Lafayette, libated too much at the booze bazaars yesterday and tried to do a serpentine dance on Broad street. Zebe Burr witnessed the performance and it was all off with the stunt for the time being. Ten days tells the story.

Smith's New Girl.

Morristown Sun Unto Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Smith, of Gwynneville, was born last week a ninepound girl. Charlie is as happy as a boy with his first pair of red-top boots, and has everything on earth he wants, so he has withdrawn his ad. Accept our congratula-

Bad Eye.

Portland Commercial Review. Rev. J. M. Smith wears a bad eye. It's not because he is out of humor or anything of that kind but simply because he suffering with wild hairs. His eye has been swelled to twice its normal size the last two or three days and its owner is hankering to get rid of the injurious element.

Good Time at Phlox.

Windfall Review. Some of the young folks from this section attended the ice cream supper at Phlox last Saturday night and a general good time was had, by all, especially the party who turned the gas off and left the grounds in darkness, which made it very unpleasant for some of the ladies, while some regarded it as a jolly good joke.

THE DRIFT OF POLITICS.

State Senator Cyrus E. Davis, of Bloomfield, arrived in the city yesterday, following hard upon the heels of John S. Bays. of Sullivan, who said many complimentary things concerning him as a prospective candidate for Democratic congressional nomination in the Second district in an interview in this column yesterday morning. When Senator Davis was asked last evening at the Grand if he had read Mr. Bays's encomiums, he blushed with becoming modesty and explained them by saving that the Sullivan attorney is a warm personal friend of his and might be expected to throw a few bouquets at him. "But what about your being a candidate

for Congress?" "Well, sir," replied the tall statesman from Greene, "I hesitate to say anything about that, because every time, with possibly one exception, I have talked on that subject to a newspaper man I have been misquoted. The exception, I'll admit, was

the Indianapolis Journal. I have been quoted as saying that I would be a candidate and again as saying that I would not. As a matter of fact, I have not made either of the statements attributed to me. It's too early as yet, I believe, to make any announcement, but when the right time comes I'll declare myself in a manner such as to leave no doubt as to my intentions. "Laying aside the question as to my be-oming a candidate I feel safe in predicting that Representative Miers will have a hard fight on his hands next year and I do not

candidate next year if there was a prospect that he would have as hard a fight as he had last year, and if he meant what he said, he will never go before the convention asking renomination, for the fight will be on and it will be more vigorous than

XXX Senator Davis is a warm admirer of W. . Bryan and he says that while he was in Washington county last week he made a special effort to go to Salem to hear Mr. Bryan's address. "I tell you Bryan is all right, and he is right in what he says and does," said the senator.

"Do you agree with him in calling Grover Cleveland a bunco-steerer?"

The senator asked first to be assured that Mr. Bryan had been correctly quoted in applying such an epithet to Cleveland, and then he replied slowly; "No, I can't say that I would call Cleveland a bunco-steerer, whatever I might think of him, but Mr Bryan is plain-spoken, as the Governor was on that occasion.'

and he does not hesitate to call a spade a spade if he believes it is a spade. One thing is sure; whatever may be the sentiment in the larger cities and in the East toward Cleveland, the rank and file of the Democratic party in Indiana-the common people-do not like him, and they are quick to express their dislike. Bunco-steerer is a mild term compared to names I have heard applied to Cleveland by many good Democrats in the Second district. Personally I think that the talk of Cleveland as a presidential candidate is all the veriest rot. JABS AT MR. COCKRAN ally I think that the talk of Cleveland as a The Democratic party will not stand for Cleveland nor for any man dictated by Cleveland.

"Whom do you regard as the logical candidate-the man who would be the best choice for the party and at the same time the man who stands the best chance of securing the nomination?' The senator reflected a moment, then started to answer, and then changed his mind. A few weeks ago, when he was in the city, Mr. Davis mentioned John W

Kern as the man he would like to see the

Domocratic presidential nominee in the next

campaign. Mr. Davis said he had paid no attention to the question of the Democratic chairmanship in the Second district, and that he knew of no candidates. He did not know if Chairman Hendren would be a candidate for re-election, but he went on record for Senator O'Brien, of Lawrenceburg, for reelection as state chairman. "I'm for O'Brien for state chairman again if he wants it," he said. "I believe that Mr. O'Brien did all that any man could have done at the head of the organization last year, and I feel that he is entitled to reelection if he is a candidate."

X X X Said Mr. Kern: "We know Mr. Bryan's haid on the people is due to his devotion to the cause of the common people, to his fearlessness in uttering the truth as God gives him to see it, to the fact that he is such a perfect speciment of American manhood that the people will believe in him in defeat as well as in victory."

The fragrance of this bouquet was far from overpowering to Mr. Bryan, but, on the contrary, he was inspired to hand a like bunch of roses to Mr. Kern, and so it was that the appearance of the peerless leader at Bethany Park yesterday was made the occasion for the cementing of the ties of love and admiration that exist between him and Kern of Indiana. Kern was the presiding officer and Bryan the lecturer on "The Value of an Ideal." Each gave the assembled multitudes to understand that he had found his ideal in the other and that it was absolutely invaluable. Bryan played Dr. L. N. Howard and the Indiana Silver Club a mean trick yesterday, whether intentional or unintentional is not known. Dr. Howard had chartered special car on the Pennsylvania and had named a committee to escort the distinguished guest to Bethany, but after breakfast at the Grand Bryan hunted up John

W. Kern and made the trip to the park

via the plebeian trolley car, while Howard

et al. had the special car all to themselves.

John W. Holtzman, the Keach candidate for mayor, received a "hunch" yesterday that it was up to him to dance attendance on Mr. Bryan, and accordingly he went down to Bethany and was one of the representative Democrats who extended greetings to the guest of honor. Strange as it may seem, Mr. Bryan did not reciprocate the advances thus made to him by indorsing Holtzman as the man all Indianapolis Democrats should support in the mayoralty race, and, in fact, he was just a trifle chilly in his greeting. "I have had the pleasure of making his acquaintance," he said, when some one started to introduce Holtzman to him the second time, and that was all he had to say.

Dr. Howard, in appointing his committee of escort, included George Hitz, the Prohibition candidate for mayor, and this is taken to mean that the Indiana Silver Club will support Hitz in the coming campaign. It is well known that the members of the club have beseeched Bryan for advice as to what they should do in the Indianapolis campaign in view of the fact that the regular Democratic nominee was dictated by the "reorganizers," and the appearance of Hitz as a member of a Bryan escort committee from the club is good and sufficient evidence of the advice the silverites received. It is up to the Evening Harmonica o explain again how Democratic harmony s now an assured fact. xxx

Representative Robert W. Miers, of Bloomington, was another who made the pilgrim age to Bethany yesterday to occupy a con spicuous position near Bryan on the stage, This is an evidence that the Second dis trict representative is anxious to extend the olive branch to the Bryanites and to do his utmost to counteract some of the ill-advised things he has said in the not far distant past concerning the necessity of turning the party over to the "reorganizers," or, as he styled them, the "conservative" element of Democracy. Miers wants a renomination and he will be glad to take it from the hands of the "reorganizers," the Bryanites or any or all elements of the party that will hand it to him. x x x

D. W. Henry, of Terre Haute, former United States revenue collector for Terre Haute district, was here yesterday. "There is no politics in Terre Haute, he said last evening at the Grand. "We have no congressional candidates at present but I imagine it will be possible to persuade Mr. Holliday to accept a renomination, if he is approached in the right manner." This was added with the delicate sarcasm for

which Mr. Henry is known. Mr. Henry was here to appear before the State Tax Board as the representative of a number of coal companies, and he was more inclined to talk coal than politics. He said that the United Traction Coal Company, in which Hugh J. McGowan and George F McCulloch are the principal factors, is rapidly acquiring extensive coal properties in Sullivan county. This company will purchase in all about 4,000 acres. Mr. Henry is also the representative of the United States Steel Corporation, which recently acquired several thousand acres of coal land in that territory.

Charles R. Unthank, of Richmond, the Beveridge candidate for chairman of th Sixth district, was at the Denison last night. He is here to consult with some of the Beveridge forces.

D. J. Chapin, of Rockville, recorder of Parke county and one of the active Re publicans of the Fifth district, was here vesterday to attend a conference of offi cers of the Sons of Veterans. He says there is little political news in his part of the State, and that about the only recent development of interest was the announcement of Ben F. Corwin, of Greencastle. that he will be a candidate for the nomina tion for reporter of the Supreme Court. "Corwin is a good man," he said, "and of course, we're all for him. The district will be for him enthusiastically. I believe he will be a strong candidate, for he is a | his successor. good politician, has served the party long and faithfully and is in every way competent for the office he seeks." Mr. Chapin said he did not know whether Howard Maxwell, of his county, will be a

candidate for the congressional nomination against Representative Holliday next year. J. F. Lawson, postmaster of Spencer, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

x x x Phil Dellinger, of Winamac, chairman of the Democratic organization of Pulaski county, was at the Grand last night. He says that he has paid no attention to polities for the past six months, as he is away from home the greater part of his time and he wouldn't venture an opinion on po litical matters, except to declare that he is for Ben F. Shively, of South Bend, for anything he wants, "If Shively will be a

candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor I'm for him," he said, "but I'd like to see him on the national ticket.

x x x George W. Kreitenstein, of Terre Haute, former custodian of the Statehouse, was here yesterday afternoon and called at the Governor's office. The major, as he known to his friends, said that he is paying strict attention to his business and to his duties as deputy oil inspector for the Fifth district and knows little about political affairs.

"I am looking forward now to attending the Sons of Veterans' encompment at Atlantic City next month," he said. "I never miss an encampment, and I am especially interested in this one because Governor Durbin is to deliver an address. The Governor was present at the Washington encampment last year at Washington, as a representative of the G. A. R., and he made an informal speech that was the hit of the meeting. I never heard a speaker at an encampment applauded as enthusiastically

J. A. M. Adair, of Portland, is in the city to look after business matters. Mr. Adair represented Jay county in the lower branch of the State Legislature last year, and was made caucus chairman of the minority, but he says he does not know that he will seek a return.

VICE CHANCELLOR PRODS COUNSEL IN TOBACCO TRUST SUIT.

He Is Disinclined to Appoint a F ceiver for the Universal Company -Arguments of the Day.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 .- Argument was resumed to-day in Jersey City before Vice Chancellor Pitney on the application of Edwin A. McAlpin and others for the appointment of a receiver for the Universal Tobacco Company, Mr. Packham continuing the argument begun by him in Newark on Saturday, .He held that the power of the trustees to vote a bond issue was an absolute demonstration. He read from the company's charter in regard to such vot- longer than his talk at the Methodist Asing and argued on the legality of the vote | semoly, where he had less time to talk. a company to vote for them. The vice chancellor remarked that the fact a special relief is not enumerated had no effect what-

Bourke Cockran followed Mr. Peckham. He traced back the organization of the Universal Tobacco Company and said President Butler had put all he had in the enterprise. Mr. Butler had made two contributions-one of cash and the other of his skill. They were to make 100 per cent. profit. Commenting on Mr. Peckham's re-mark that Tilford merited State prison, Mr. Cockran said that Tilford was not in court to meet the charge. He said he thought the overcapitalization was injudicious, but the plan was the only feasible one under the New Jersey statutes. He said it came with an ill grace from the architects of this scheme to quote it here against this man, meaning Mr. Butler. The vice chancellor, interrupting, said:

"Nothing has been introduced in court to substantiate your argument. I do not appreciate it and I do not follow it." Mr. Cockran then read a number of affidavits in support of his argument. He said that the point the company was aiming at was the uncovered flank of the trust, namely, the imported cigar,

"According to your argument," said the vice chancellor, "the company was only the football of Holfis & Co." "It became worse than a football," retorted Mr. Cockran, "as a football has the quality of rebound; it became a flabby skin. The imported cigar is the life of a cigar store. If the trust could say, 'if you don't take our cigarettes you can't have our imported cigars,' the trust could be masterof the situation. Mr. Cockran told about the sale of the Henry Clay & Bock Company. He said he was assisting in the negotiations to buy the company when he was suddenly informed

that the company had been sold to the trust. That was the device by which his company was struck. "How was the Universal Tobacco Company to buy a \$2,000,000 company if it did not have the cash?" asked the vice chancellor. Mr. Cockran replied that the cash had been promised. He said the Clay & Bock Company had been sold by such methods that the arrangements made to protect the Iniversal Tobacco Company were eated. The prospects under which they had organized were destroyed by their own trusteees. Mr. Cockran declared that "Tilford's flight carried with it a confession," and the court, again interrupting, said:

"I do not see anything improper in Til-ford's conduct from the statement of the attorney. Mr. Cockran went on to argue that Tilford had betrayed the organization, and the court said that half the time had been spent in attacking Tilford and that it was ust so much time wasted. The vice chancellor said he had intimated that he would do nothing to injure the Butlers. He would not wreck the company. He intimated that he would not appoint a receiver, saying: "I am inclined to think the appointment of a receiver would be dis-

astrous to the comapny. WOOD'S PROMOTION.

Not Due to President Roosevelt, but to McKinley.

Washington Star. The report that an emphatic protest will be presented to the Grand Army of the Republic for adoption by that body against the confirmation of Brigadier General Leonard Wood to be a major general of the regular army indicates that a hasty and imperfect view of the case is being taken at present by some persons, whether innocent of ulterior motives or not must be left to perhaps later developments. General Wood's promotion to be a major general was to fill the vacancy by the retirement of Lieutenant General Miles and the promotion of Major General Young. It followed in the regular course. President Roosevelt could do no less under the law and the precedents if General Wood were his bitterest enemy instead of one of his warmest friends. wrong was done to the veterans of the service by the promotion of Wood it was done not in this instance, but in his original nomination to be a brigadier general in the spring of 1901, by President McKinley. Grand Army of the Republic did not see fit to enter profest against the irregularity of the proceedings at its next assemblage, Nor was the public outery against it nounced. General Wood was then serving with distinction and efficiency as Governor General of Cuba during the period of American temporary occupation. He had previously served with ability as Governor of the province of Santiago. Regardless of recent attempts to belittle his services in Cuba and to couple his name with that of a man of questionable character and clouded past, the verdict of the country to-day stands as it was recorded when General Wood left the island to return to the United States, that he had done a great work well and deserved well of the people. President McKinley's acknowledgment of his service extended in anticipation of its conclusion is the form of a nomination to be brigadier in the regular establishment would prob ably not have attracted critical notice had it not been for the fact that certain retirements then occurring in rapid order and scheduled to occur soon after opened a way to a major generalship for General Wood in record-breaking time. Any voice now raised against the Wood promotion is raised against the late President, and not against

One of Dolliver's Stories. Portland Oregonian.

"Writing headlines for a newspaper

something of a fine art," said Senator Dolliver recently. "A good headline writer un questionably is a mighty valuable man on paper. A headline came near being my un-doing once. Back along the New England coast somewhere is a rather dangerous reach of land marked on the charts as Dolliver's neck. A big storm was raging along the coast once just at the time I was having a hot campaign in Iowa. The temperance people are pretty strong in that State. Well, on the morning of election day I picked up a paper and then jumped about four feet straight up. A line clear across the top of the front page, in bold, black letters, read that has come to all of them. South Bend can well afford to extend its most cordia

BRYAN DEPLORES THE CHASE AFT-ER THE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR.

Nebraskan Regrets Its Use in Politics and Gives Indiana a Pretty

Bad Name.

SILVERITE FRIENDS ON HAND

THE FAITHFUL CHEER THE LUCK-LESS PROPHET AT BETHANY.

Great Crowd Gazes on Bryan and Follows Him as If He Were a Mandarin from China.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BETHANY PARK, Ind., Aug. 17 .- With an attendance of nearly 4,000 people and William Jennings Bryan as a drawing card the season at Bethany closed to-day after the most successful year in the history of the Christian camp grounds. President L. L. Carpenter said that it is too early to figure on the financial results of the meeting, but that the receipts will be far ahead of last year and that a number of improvements will be inaugurated before the open-

ing of the park for 1904. The last day of the season was the liveliest of the year and the grounds presented a busy scene from early in the morning until nightfall. The lecture of William J. Bryan on "The Value of an Ideal" was the only meeting of the day. and at the close of his lecture the time was occupied by the members of the Bethany family getting ready to leave for home. The lecture was the same as was delivered at Acton Park last Wednesday, although

Hardly had the breakfast dishes been pur away and the tables set for dinner when the crowd began pouring into the park. Carriages from all over the country, carrying old and young, kept a chain of vehicles at the gate all morning. The Indianapolis & Martinsville electric line put a half-hour schedule in operation, and many came from all points along the road. A large crowd came on the special excursion on

AN INTERESTING SCENE.

It has been some time since the park presented as interesting a scene as this morning. The crowd congregated at the depot eager to catch a glimpse of the man who was to speak, who was on the bills as "the man who was twice candidate for President." One of the most interesting types was the girl with the camera. She and her sisters were probably the bustest in-dividuals in the crowd. Mr. Bryan was exceedingly accommodating in this respect and gladdened the hearts of the fair ones with the camera by removing his hat and

getting in a sunny spot.

A special car brought Mr. Bryan to the park. The Indiana Silver Club, of which about thirty members were present, assisted in the reception. President L. L. Carpenter, Judge William M. Franklin and Samuel Harris acted as the committee on reception from the park. Among the wellknown persons that came from Indianapolis and occupied seats on the platform were John W. Kern, John W. Holtzman, candidate for mayor; George Hitz, Prohibition candidate for mayor; Dr. James Carter, independent candidate for mayor, and J. Frank Callen, P. J. Kelleher, Dr. L. Howard, J. W. Losh, Linton Cox, Judge

David S. Gooding and others. Long before time for the speaker to arrive the tabernacle was filled and many were unable to get within hearing distance. Mr. Bryan spoke for nearly two hours and held the attention of his hearers all the time. John W. Kern, of Indianapolis, introduced Mr. Bryan with a few well-chosen words in which he paid a high tribute to the man from Nebraska. Mr. Bryan created a very favorable impression and aroused his audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm, especially when he spoke along spiritual lines. At these points in his lecture the faces of his hearers were exceedingly interesting and more than once there were expressions of approval with an "amen" or other exclamation. When he paid a glowing tribute to William McKinley, who he said would always be remembered as President at the time when Cuba was freed, there was a

roar of applause and cheering. HIS OLD BUGABOOS. There was little hint of the political in his talk, although, when discussing trusts and "corruption." Mr. Bryan grew very fervent and waxed warm, but the spark of politics failed to ignite into a flame. An amusing incident occurred when the speaker was making a point regarding the money question. An old man on the front row who had been earnestly watching the speaker and seemed in a trance of delight volunteered the suggestion, "Like the Re-publican party had done." A murmur went over the house, but Mr. Bryan only smiled and said: "I am not making a political speech." The speaker caused much merriment by reference to his defeats.

"Mistakes are made by mistakes said the speaker, "and there has ideals,' been a great demoralization in the ideals of the country in the past twenty-five years. The country has become commercialized and the desire for wealth made the center of men's life work. A good name is more valuable than wealth, and we should all have ideals which can never be attained. It is a poor ideal which may be

secured.

length by Mr. Bryan, who declared that more money was spent in Indiana in proportion to the population than in any other State. "I would suggest the abandonment of money in campaigns," said the speaker. In concluding Mr. Bryan declared that an ideal was one thing which could not cornered or monopolized After his lecture Mr. Bryan, followed by crowd of people who gazed at him as if he were a mandarin from China, went to

Corruption in politics was treated at

the hotel for dinner and left shortly after noon for New Haven, Conn., to attend the funeral of a friend. The departure of Mr. Bryan did not take away the lively atmosphere of the grounds, which swarmed with people until late at night. One of the incidents of the day was the arrival of an automobile from Martinsville driven by two young men who found pleasure in making fast tours over the grounds, while the visitors to the park looked or in wonderment. As night came on the crowd thluned out and every car took a number away. Not many remained over night, as the season is over, and Bethany will now enter its long sleep to awaken

next summer, when a more successful meeting is anticipated. THE INDIANA BANKERS.

They Will Meet Next Month in Convention at South Bend

South Bend (Ind.) Tribune. The Indiana Bankers' Association will hold its annual convention in South Bend on Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 9 and 10. It will be the first time in the history of the association, which was formed in 896, that a convention has been held outside of the state capital. In view of this high honor the bankers of South Bend are exerting themselves, even at this date, to make the meeting a pleasant and profitable one in every way and, knowing their personality, the Tribune has no hesitancy in promising the bankers of Indiana that they will be entertained in a most cordial manner. South Bend has become one of Indiana's greatest convention cities. With its excellent notel facilities and other admirable features it can entertain successfully and salisfactorily and has become noted for its hospitality.

The bankers of Indiana are among the State's most substantial citizens. They occupy an important place in the State's financial affairs and in the financial movements of their respective cities. The estabishments represented by the members of this association are among Indiana's most solid and most influential institutions, trust reposed in them by the people is dempitality to such representative cli